

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ETHAN ALLEN IN ENGLAND.

Col. Ethan Allen was a man destined to strike the world as something uncommon, and in a high degree interesting. He was but partially educated and but obscurely brought up—yet no man was ever more at ease in the polished ranks than he. Not that he at all conformed to their artificial rules and little etiquettes; but he had observed the dictates of natural good sense and good humor. His bearing was in total defiance of fashion, and he looked and acted as if he thought it would be a condescension thus to trammel himself. It is well known that in early life, in his own country, he acquired an influence over his fellow men, and led them on to some of the most daring achievements. He seemed to have possessed all the elements of a hero—a devoted patriot, a resolute and daring man, and an excellent judgment.

His conduct as a partisan officer is well known in this country, and was of great service to the cause of liberty during the revolutionary struggle. He was taken prisoner and carried to England—where his excellent sense, his shrewdness and wit, introduced him into the court circle. A friend of our earlier life, who was well acquainted with this part of the history of this singular man, used to take great delight in telling some anecdotes of Col. Allen, while a prisoner in London. We have before mentioned the firmness with which he resisted the attempt to bribe him from the cause of his country, and the caustic satire with which he replied to a nobleman, who was commissioned by the court to make him formal offers to join the British cause in America. The incident is a striking one, and it will bear a repetition.

The commissioner, amongst the tempting largesses, proposed that if he would espouse the cause of the king, he might have a fine simple in half the State of Vermont. "I am a plain man," said Col. Allen in reply, "and I have read but few books, but I have seen in print somewhere, a circumstance that forcibly reminds me of the proposal of your lordship; it is of a certain character that took a certain other character into an exceeding high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory thereof, and told him that if he would fall down and worship him, this would be his; and theascal, added he, 'didn't own a foot of them!'"

His interview with the King at Windsor is mentioned as highly interesting. His Majesty asked the stout hearted mountaineer, if they had any newspapers in America. "But very few, and these are but little read," was the answer. "How then," asked the King, do the common people know of these grievances of which they complain, and of which we have just been speaking?" "As to that," said he, "I can tell your Majesty, that amongst a people who have felt the spirit of liberty, the sense of oppression is carried by the birds of the air, and the breezes of heaven." "That is too figurative an answer from a matter of fact man, to a plain question," rejoined the King. "Well, to be plain," answered the rebellious subject, "among our people the tale of wrong is carried from man to man, and from neighborhood to neighborhood with the speed of electricity; my countrymen feel nothing else—out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. I will add, with great respect to your Majesty, that such a people cannot be put down with the sword."

The King made a long pause, as if strongly impressed with the truth of his remarks. At length, changing the subject, he asked Col. Allen if he knew Dr. Franklin; and being answered in the affirmative, inquired concerning his experiment with electricity, and expressed a curiosity to experience an electric shock. The British sovereign seemed to take pleasure in the conversation which he kept up for more than an hour, and at length made Col. Allen promise to visit him with his countryman, Dr. Franklin, at his palace in London. Some weeks after that, he was reminded of his promise by the nobleman above mentioned, and an hour fixed for the home bred philosopher of America to explain the mysteries of a new discovery in the science to the royal family. They attended accordingly, and with an apparatus chiefly of his own invention, Dr. Franklin exhibited many of those simple and amusing experiments, for which he was so noted, and at which the royal children, even those of a large growth, were much delighted.

In this playful way, Dr. Franklin took occasion to convey instructions as to the properties of this astonishing fluid. While the royal habitation was thus in a most unkingly uproar, the Premier was announced as in waiting. The King seemed for a moment disturbed, "I forgot my appointment with the minister," said he, "but no matter, I will chew business for once, and let North see how we are employed." Accordingly the minister was ushered in with little ceremony, and it was soon concluded that he should have a shock. Allen whispered to the Dr. to remember how he had shocked us across the waters, and to give him a double charge; whether it was designed on the

hint of his friend or not, was not ascertained, but the charge was so powerful on the nerves of his lordship, as to make him give way in the knees, at which all, especially the princesses, were almost convulsed with mirth.

Some of Col. Allen's happy retorts at the clubs and fashionable parties are still remembered and often repeated. On one occasion he was challenged to a glass of wine, by the beautiful Dutchess of Rutland, who seems to have been particularly pleased with his independent manner, "you must qualify your glass with a toast," observed the lady. The Varmounter, very unaffectedly observed that he was not used to that sort of ceremony, and was afraid he might give offence. If, however, the lady would be so good as to suggest a subject, he would endeavor to give a sentiment. "O, yes," said she, "never mind the subject any thing will do, so that it has no treason in it." "Well," says he, "this may do for a truth if not for a toast," and fixed his eyes adoringly on the far famed court beauty, he proceeded:

"If any thing could make a double traitor out of a good patriot, it would be the witchcraft of such eyes as your ladyship's."

The blunt sincerity with which this was spoken, together with its exact fitness to the occasion and the person, caused it to be long hailed in the beau monde, as an excellent good thing; and although it had the effect of heightening for a moment that beauty to which it was offered as a tribute, it is said the fair Dutchess often afterwards boasted of the compliment as far beyond all the empty homage she had received from the glittering coxcombs of the city.

Shocco Jones, the somewhat celebrated financier, once fought a duel in Rhode Island, and the Governor issued a proclamation for his apprehension. Shocco, having retreated to Virginia, issued a counter proclamation for the apprehension of the Governor, and concluded a by saying that the next time he had occasion to fight a duel, it should not be in the Governor's little riding State—he would fight across it!

The Principle.—The whigs say that the people of Rhode Island have no reason to complain of their old Charter, because under it they have been governed well. We do not inquire whether the people have been governed well or not: Are they permitted to govern themselves, is the question. If their existing institutions deprive them of this power it is their duty to assume it. The right of self-government was the hinge on which the Revolution of '76 turned, and it is the birth-right of the majority of the people of each of the United States.

The very One.—A Frenchman who was exhibiting various sacred relics and other curiosities, produced a sword, which he assured his visitors was "do sword that Balaam had used he would kill do man." A spectator replied that Balaam had no sword, but only wished for one. "Ver well; dis is de ver one he wished for."

The Picayune says that a lover once found his heart beating so violently for his lady love, that he became reduced to a conviction that Vulcan had established a blacksmith's shop in his breast, making an anvil of his heart.

Cure for Founder in Horses.—Take a large kettle of water and boil—Lead the horse to the kettle, if he be able to walk; if not take the water to the stable. Commence with a swab and wash the fetlocks before, then the fetlocks behind, then wash the legs in the same manner, then the shoulders and body, rub the horse dry, and he will be well in a few hours. There is no danger of scalding the horse if the above directions be pursued. This remedy is on the authority of one of the best farmers in this place, and is worth to every farmer double the price of his subscription to this paper.

Bots in Horses.—Apply spirits of turpentine to the hollow of the breast, warm it in with a hot shovel, it will rout them immediately.

For Cholice.—Put into a bottle three gills of spirits, say whiskey; 1 spoonful gunpowder; 1 spoonful cayenne pepper, or 2 of black, add if convenient wild turpentine; turn it down and move it lively. If it is an obstinate case, repeat the dose, and he is well in either wind, bloot or gripe colic in short time.

The Worms.—When the horse loses his appetite, and his coat looks bad, he probably has worms. Give one ounce of fine does in a half pint of whiskey. Most one day, and give half this quantity and he will eat like an Indian.

An Exchange paper contains a notice of the marriage of Mr. Gallop to Miss Moon. We expect this is the only example of a man Galloping to the Moon.

A gentleman describing the intellectual character of another, said his mind had the dyspepsia; the ideas went through it without digestion.

It is said that the temperance men are getting so strict that they will not write with blue ink.

The reptile in human form should be avoided; care may rub out the slime of a snail, but not the slime of a slanderer.

He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it.

Mr. Battle, of the Caddo Gazette, battles manfully. He has won upon our good opinion mightily, for he is evidently a man of wit and talent. He gives some advice to candidates for office, which may answer very well for people in this region:

"When you get in a house, make yourself perfectly 'at home.' Tell the 'old man' that he has a better crop than most of his neighbors—Flatter the madam—sexed her better—Inquire into the process by which she makes such exquisite butter—bring in your saddle blanket, and spread it on the floor—and lay down on it—get the children around you, and it might be more gratifying to them, sweet little souls get them on you—give them your watch to play with, and if they happen to break it, (which in all probability

they do) laugh until you split your sides, kiss the baby, and then, if you happen to have a clean wipe about you, wipe its nose; and, on your departure, give the children a dollar apiece to buy candy."

From the Dublin University Magazine

SONG.

BY G. P. R. JAMES.

Oh ask me not! To days long gone
Those pleasure sounds belong:
Some memory wakes with every tone,
I dare not sing that song.

I learned it first in boyhood's hours
In youth's exulting May;
And sung it oft amidst the flowers
That strew life's early way.

When those days fled and manhood's prime
Brought care and struggle along;
Still in repose of even-tide,
I've soothed me with that song.

To-morrow now no more can hear,
To spirits that have fled—
I've sung that song, to those most dear,
Deep loved and early dead.

Boyhood's glad sports—youth's vanished dream
And manhood's calmer hours
Come with each note on memory's stream,
A wreath of withered flowers.

And one, who needs my voice no more—
To him those notes belong!
Even now mine eyes are running o'er—
How can I sing that song!

Make Home Happy.—It is a duty devolving upon every member of a family to endeavor to make all belonging to it happy. This may with a very little pleasant exertion be done. Let every one contribute something towards improving the grounds belonging to their house. If the house is old and uncomfortable, let each exert himself to render it better and more pleasant. If it is good and pleasant, let each strive further to adorn it. Let flowering shrubs and trees be planted, and vines and woodbine be trained around the windows and doors; add interesting volumes to the family library; little articles of furniture to replace those which are fast wearing out; wait upon, and anticipate the wants of each; and ever have a pleasant smile for all and each.

Make home happy! Parents ought to teach this lesson in the nursery, and by the fire-side; give it the weight of their precept and example. If they would, ours would be a happy and more virtuous country. Drunkenness, profanity, and other disgusting vices, would die away; they could not live in the influence of a lovely and refined home.

Does any one think, I am poor and have to work hard to get enough to sustain life, and cannot find time to spend in making our house more attractive. Think again! Is there not some time every day which you spend in idleness, or smoking, or mere trifling, which might be spent about your homes? "Flowers are God's smiles," said Willerforce, and they are as beautiful before the cottage as the palace, and may be enjoyed by the inhabitants of one as well as the other. There are but few homes in our country which might not be made more beautiful and attractive, not to strangers only but to inmates. Let every one study then, and work, to make whatever place they may be in, so attractive, that the hearts of the absent ones shall go back to it as the Dove did to the ark of Noah.

It is generally agreed now, that Esq. at the end of a man's name, in many instances, is like the "quirk" in a hog's tail—more for ornament than use.

"Pray, can you tell me the way to the penitentiary?" asked a stranger. "Yes, sir—pick the first man's pocket that you meet."

Poverty.—We always say, "You need not be ashamed of poverty—it is no disgrace," and most truly have we spoken—poverty is no disgrace; but why do we, who preach, treat it as if it were a pestilence—shrink from it—proclaim it—insult it—chastise it—betray it—loath it—abandon it? We shame to greet that "shabby looking" man, or bow to that "ill-dressed woman," because we have not industry to separate the chaff from the wheat—because we are too prone to honor the garments worn by men's hands, rather than the creature stamped in God's own image—because we want moral courage to walk erect in the right path, unless it be the chosen highway of the great powerful. The grave is the poor man's only sanctuary, he can lay him down there, and neither feel nor fear the chillness of the world—the earthworm gnaws the heart that poverty degrades; but it only takes its portion. Earth has returned to earth—the spirit is far beyond the reach of poverty.

"Do you ever play cards?" inquired George III. of Horne Tooke. "Please your Majesty," was the reply, "I am so little acquainted with court cards, as not to know a king from a knave."

Mutual Affection.—The pursuits and the affections which two hearts possess in common, are like objects placed between two mirrors, which each reflects to, and receives back from the other, in endless variety and multiplied beauty.

Lord Bacon said that he who wished to live long, should change the position of his body at least every half hour.

Bore.—One who incessantly talks about himself when you only wish to talk about yourself.

Ecotism.—The more any one speaks of himself, the less he likes to hear another talked of.

Epsy's Ventilator.—Whether Mr. Epsy has found out the laws which regulate storms on the great scale or not, he has hit upon a little matter by which we think he will make the laws of the wind on a small scale serve the public, and fill his pockets. It is that thing so long sought in vain, a remedy for smoky chimneys, and a general ventilator. It consists of nothing but a metallic cone placed on the top of the flue horizontally, with a

vein to keep the point of the cone to the breeze. The direction which the wind gets by passing over the cone, produces a vacuum at the large end which is the outlet, and so creates a draft. The effect is altogether surprising. Some places which were odious with foul air have been rendered perfectly sweet by this single apparatus, and chimneys which were given over by all the doctors as incurable, have been brought to regular action.—*Jour. Com.*

Two citizens, courting the daughter of Themistocles he preferred the worthy man to the rich one and assigned this reason: "I had rather she should have a man without money, than money without a man."

Or as Bulwer says: "The mate for beauty should be a man, not a money chest."

Poverty.—It is not poverty as much as pretence that harrasses a ruined man; the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse, the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and deprive poverty of its sharpest sting.

A Beautiful Extract.—However dark and disconsolate the path of life may seem to any man, there is an hour of deep and undisturbed repose at hand when the body may sink into a dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if this resting place instead of being a bed of down, shall be a bed of gravel, or the rocky bed of the tomb. No matter where the poor remains of a man may be, the repose is deep and undisturbed; the sorrowful bosom heaves no more; the tears are dried up in their fountains; the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulation roll unheeded over the place of graves. Let armies engage in fearful conflict over the very bosom of the dead, not one of the sleepers heed the spirit stirring triumph, or respond to the rending shouts of victory. How quiet those countless millions slumber in the arms of their mother earth! The voice of thunder shall not awaken them; the loud cry of the elements—the winds—the waves—nor even the giant tread of the earthquake, shall be able to cause an inquietude in the chamber of death. They shall rest and pass away; the last great battle shall be fought, and then a silver voice at first but just heard, shall rise to a tempest, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall hear his voice.—*Moff.*

A Quaker Answer.—"Martha does thee love me?" asked a quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ay, Martha, but does thee regard me with that feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth,—I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

The Mormon prophet, Joe Smith, and his principal counsellors have taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. Wonder if by the operation of this law he has got a clear quitance of his debts to the D—! We suppose that Whig legislation is supreme in "them diggings."—*Marion (Ala.) Herald.*

An individual who, among the panic stricken, went into one of the banks to draw the specie for \$65 of notes, had his watch, worth \$200, taken from his pocket.—Proving that the drawing of specie is not always a profitable operation.

Sub Marine Experiments.—Captain Taylor is at Buffalo, stirring up the waters. One of Taylor's rockets was attached to a large yawl, and a most magnificent explosion shortly after took place, throwing up a large body of water, and tearing the boat into a thousand splinters, many of which were thrown from twenty to sixty feet into the air. This fully established the efficiency with which these rockets might be used in blowing up hostile vessels in case of war.

Solomon's Temple.—A letter from the frontiers of Syria, dated March the 5th, says:

"An American missionary at Jerusalem has been exploring the vaults under the Mosque of Omar. He was let down by a rope at midnight through a well 80 feet deep, and then waded up to the neck in water to the dry ground. He is of opinion that they are not Roman, but are the original crypts of Solomon's Temple."

A Sign.—One of our sturdy canal navigators and a zealous whig, just before the Presidential election, launched a new boat and called it "Hard Times." That of course was to help Whiggery. The same individual has just launched another boat, and having partially, if not quite, recovered from his political fever, has named it "Harder Times."

Starting Children in the World.—The following extract from the works of a living writer, is replete with sound philosophy and common sense. It is well worth the attention of parents:

"Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man adrift with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. Earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Sun Extra, June 3. ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

From the best information received by the last mail from Hamburg, the loss of the three principal fire offices in London are—£200,000 sterling, £200,000, £150,000—a sum much greater than was at first anticipated, but which will be paid in the course of this week. The losses of the Hamburg fire office and the Prussian fire office in Hamburg, are much heavier than the above.

IRELAND.

A piece of gold, weighing five ounces and a half, the heaviest piece of unwrought gold yet found in Ireland, was picked up in the Wicklow mines recently.

A baker in Belfast announces that he has imported a large quantity of flour from America, advertising that he can sell "Six and a half pounds of the best bread ever made in Ulster, for one shilling."

FRANCE.

One hundred and twenty persons killed and many maimed and wounded.—A horrible catastrophe took place, on Sunday evening week, on the Versailles and Meudon Railway, by which one hundred and twenty persons were killed, or have since died of their wounds, and many maimed and wounded.

In honor of the King's fête, the waterworks in the gardens of Versailles were playing on Sunday, which attracted immense crowds from Paris. The train to which the dreadful accident occurred left Versailles for Paris at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, and was crowded with passengers. "There were," says one account, "seventeen or eighteen wagons, with two engines before and one behind. The velocity was excessive."

When between Bellevue and Meudon, the axle-tree of the first machine broke, and stopping, the second ran over it, killing the stoker, and breaking the first machine in pieces, split its fire on the ground. Instantly six or seven wagons were broken in pieces, and the rest, running over the live fire of the broken engines, burst into flames. It is the custom on the Left Bank Railroad for the doors of the wagons to be closed, without any possibility of opening them, except by keys in the hands of the conductors. No conductors were forthcoming, and thus the inmates of three of the wagons were burned. From this account, it is clear that, but for the custom of locking the passengers in the carriages, so awful a loss of life would not have taken place.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Another conspiracy has been detected to assassinate the King of the French. A number of persons have been arrested in Paris, amongst others the notorious Considere. Among the projectiles seized were several intended for the destruction of the king, by being thrown into the carriage, and to assassinate, of course, as many of his family as might happen to accompany him. It is stated that the information which led to the detection of this plot was given by the mistress of one of the conspirators, who has been since murdered and her body thrown into the Seine.

The following letter contains an accurate account of all that had transpired in Paris, relative to this odious attempt at assassination:

Paris, May 7.

A rumor prevailed yesterday that a conspiracy to murder the king had been discovered, to which, however, little credence was attached, the more especially from the silence observed by the Government journals last night, and the absence of all allusion whatever to it by any of the journals this morning. I find, however, upon inquiry, that the fact is but too true—that a discovery has been made by the police, which leaves no doubt of the existence of a plot, not only to murder the king, but to involve in the same fate as many members of the royal family as should be with his majesty at the chosen moment for the putting the atrocious plan of the conspirators into execution.

It appears that during the summer months, the king is in the habit of driving out from Neuilly in a large open caiche, accompanied by the Queen and other members of the royal family. Upon such occasions, the carriage is unattended by a military escort, and the horses are driven at a merely ordinary pace. These circumstances seem to have suggested the idea of an infernal machine, and one has been invented of a simple character, being in form an ordinary sized ball, calculated to burst upon falling, and shatter every thing near it with irresistible force. The principal material is said to be a fulminating powder, of a very powerful character. The instrument was found upon the premises adjacent to Considere's wine shop in the Rue Montmartre. This Considere, has been twice tried in connection with Quenisset.

Considere has been arrested, with seven others. This conspiracy will lead in all probability to more stringent laws. The police authorities complain that they have no preventive power—they say that no matter how strong the moral certainty may be on their minds that marked and suspected persons are planning wickedness, yet that they cannot interfere; and then when the plot comes to light people ask what the police were about? Of what use are they? And what has been done with the secret service money voted for preventive objects? Upon the other hand, the abuses to which so dangerous a privilege might give rise cannot be lost sight of. Up to Thursday night the police remained in ignorance of what was hatching.

The *Gazette de Tribunaux* of the 12th confirms the alleged discovery of the conspiracy formed for the purpose of assassinating the king.

The investigation which commenced immediately after the discovery of the projectiles, bombs &c., in the passage Violet and other places, is still pursued with activity. The number of arrests to the present amount to about ten. All the objects seized have been deposited in the Registrar's office. The projectiles are made in a perfectly new manner. A stone bottle, not very thick, serves as the envelope; this is covered outside with a thick coat of inflammable matter which is applied to the extremity of those machines called chemiques allemandes. Inside a quantity of powder and bullets are strongly pressed together, so as to produce a terrible explosion, if the inflammable coating of the bottle should come in contact with any resisting body. Numerous witnesses have been already heard, and they are soon to be confronted with the prisoners.

GERMANY.

Awful Conflagration.—Destruction of one-fifth of the City of Hamburg by Fire.—The city of Hamburg, one of the most flourishing on the continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins. Her merchants were rejoicing at the prospects held out to them by the promised improvements in our commercial tariff; now, they are mourning over their richly stored warehouses in ashes, their houses devoured by the flames, and their prospects of increasing prosperity scattered to the four winds of heaven.

The fire, which broke out on Wednesday night, the 4th inst. and which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to fifty two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost, but a great number of persons must have perished. The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be found. The

the rage from Wednesday night to Saturday morning. On the latter day, at 9 o'clock, the Danish Hussars, and Prussian troops entered the town, and being well armed with grapeshot, commenced blowing up the houses to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning. The State ordered every person to leave the town, and nothing could exceed the heart-rending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.

The destruction of Hamburg is one of those calamities which will be felt in every part of the commercial world. Great as may be the credit of the Senate and people of Hamburg with foreign States, a century will elapse before the city can replace the property destroyed by this conflagration. In the midst of the confusion, an incident occurred characteristic of the Government of that people. A public notice was everywhere put up, stating that the vaults under the bank, containing the gold and silver bars, were fire-proof, and that the bank books and papers were all removed and in perfect safety.

It is stated in the latest account that 60 streets, courts, and alleys, and 15 public buildings, in all, about 1,500 houses have been destroyed. The number of lives lost is said to be between 250 and 300.

Confidence was not so much shaken as was apprehended, and bills were freely discounted at four per cent. sanguine hopes are entertained that the various insurance companies will meet at least the greatest part of the losses sustained.

The New Hamburg Zeitung of the 13th inst. states that the losses are computed as follows:—\$3,000,000 of dollars for goods burned in the warehouses; \$2,000,000 dollars for furniture and other valuables in warehouses; and this is independent of the value of the houses destroyed, which are proposed to be rebuilt by a state loan.

A general meeting of the British residents in Hamburg and its vicinity was held on the 12th inst. at her Britannic Majesty's consulate, for the purpose of preparing a petition to be presented to her Majesty and an appeal to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, through Colonel Holzer, her Majesty's representative at Hamburg, praying that the British nation would alleviate the general sufferings caused by the calamitous fire in that city. The meeting was very numerously attended.

From the Washington (N. C.) Republican. THE PRESIDENCY—THE PRESS—PREF- ERENCES.

The Democratic press are beginning to agitate the subject of selecting their candidate for the next Presidency. Such is however the course of only a part of that Press. Some consider it premature, but that we believe is only the policy of those who consider their favorite aspirant not sufficiently planted as yet in the public favor to justify a present movement. "Hold"—say they to the people—"it is too soon," whilst they say to themselves "the present moment is not the most auspicious for our favorite—let him make the strength first." Now, for ourselves, we are not conscious of a single motive in this matter which is not identical with the triumph of our party and therefore of those great principles which constitute as they do the basis and cement of that party, constitute likewise the electric link which connects our feelings with its success. We profess, therefore, in this matter, to speak in the spirit of a zealous Democrat whilst we speak freely our own sentiments.

It is not premature, in our judgment, to start this question. The attention of the people has already been for some time directed to it; in fact they are ahead of the Press and Politicians.

Every party must have a leader and a banner—the representative and type of its principles. Otherwise a party is in danger of becoming split into innumerable fragments instead of presenting the aspect of a great army, actuated by a common impulse. In truth every consideration of expediency which argues the necessity of unanimity proves also the necessity of adopting the only means by which that unanimity can be secured.

The Whigs are already ahead of us in this respect. They have nominated Mr. Clay at Raleigh, and are fast mustering under his banner. It gives them a great advantage over us at the August elections—an advantage due not to the candidate they have nominated, but to the mere fact of the nomination. We have no fear that their advantage in this respect will not be more than neutralized by our advantage in the strength and justice of our principles—but it is obvious that they are more united and anxious than they would have been if they had made no nomination.

Being thus satisfied of the propriety of agitating the matter of the Presidency with a view to a general nomination as soon as public opinion shall indicate a decided current towards any particular candidate, we deem it the duty of the Press and of the people through the Press, to speak out with perfect candor, declaring their own preferences as well as those of their neighbors, in all cases however with proper deference to the opinions of their political brethren and with a just courtesy towards those eminent Democrats whose claims, however great, they may choose to postpone or pass by and whose talents however great they may deem overshadowed. Such will be our course.

We avow then distinctly that our preference is for CALHOUN; and we believe that he is the choice of the great body of the Democrats in this section. Among those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the candidacy, he is the oldest, has the most extensive experience in public affairs, and it may not be irrelevant to add, is endowed with a mind of greater original strength, the powers of which have been exclusively devoted to the science and administration of Government from early manhood to the present date, when he has arrived at a period of life when the passions having subsided, the intellectual part of our being is supposed to enjoy its highest excellence. His character too is one of scholarly purity. Few statesmen, indeed we do not know one other, have passed through so many offices and participated so constantly and for so long a time in the soiling scenes of politics, who are not subject to some actual or imputed stain. With a public service of more than thirty years his conduct is perfectly spotless and we may safely write on it the motto of the chevalier Bayard, "victor et non sordidus."

We never rise from the perusal of his speeches without admiration, even wonder. We have never read any like them. The loose declamation, half argument, half passion in which Mr. Clay excels, the majestic and minor of Mr. Webster's orations, the studious courtesy, the strict parliamentary form, the happy hit of Mr. Wm. L. Garrison, the stately vehemence of Mr. Benton—none of these characterize the efforts of Mr. Calhoun. His is a higher and a rarer faculty. It is the power of analysis which subjects the most complex subject to the crucible of a stern and searching logic, resolves into its original elements, holds them up, exposes the errors of old combinations of facts and ideas, combines, pieces argument upon argument until the reader feels as if he were walking up stairs, and at length arrives at conclusions so obviously and accurately just that the mind recoils with perfect security upon them. We venture to say that no intelligent man ever rose from the perusal of one of Mr. Calhoun's great efforts without two impressions strong upon his mind, the simplicity of truth, and the pre-eminent force of his reasoning

powers. His political arguments resemble in their energy, mathematical demonstrations, and thus contain the highest evidence of his excellence of all mental reasoning. He will rise in the Senate and rise too to a topic which all the other great intellects of that body have argued and re-argued, one perhaps which has undergone the discussion of the Press for years and becomes a hackneyed theme of little demagogues—he will first state the question, and one to one the reader will perceive that he never before understood the real question—he will then start with a proposition as plain as that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line—the next proposition is almost as plain as the first—another—and another—each following and built upon the preceding—presently the subject unfolds itself, and we find ourselves in the midst of it—facts and statistics are introduced in their proper order and properly combined with ideas—the logic of facts and the logic of arguments run into each other producing a beautiful harmony—the reader, if a Whig, begins to doubt—thought is heaped upon thought—fact upon fact—the reader begins to believe—Mr. Calhoun takes one step higher—another ascent is gained—illustrations are introduced—collateral topics are produced in novel and just relation to the matter in hand—presently all the rays are brought to a focus—a flood of light gathering from all parts is poured in and the reader closes the speech, convinced, dazzled. Noble faculty—wonderful man!

Now of all recommendations it may be said, the least for a candidate in a popular Government is this high intellectual power. The people, some think, cannot appreciate that talent—there must be something for the mass. This is a Whig idea, and carried out leads to coin skins and hind color, and all the other cetera of political humbuggery. The thought is a satire upon free government itself, which presumes an intelligent constituency, and however just it may be in a kingly Government where the popular mind is debased, it is of no force here. A few years ago, even within our own recollection, when the great body of the people took little heed of the doings of the General Government, Mr. Calhoun was not appreciated; but now when all eyes are turned to Congress and his inappreciable speeches are read with as much avidity as was formerly an obituary or marriage, or homicide, the case is altered and his name can awaken more enthusiasm among us than any other. It is the highest tribute to Mr. Calhoun's merits, that his popularity has steadily increased with the diffusion of knowledge among the people.

We shall never, we trust, deprecate the claims of any of the distinguished members of our party, and it certainly at this time can number in its ranks many statesmen of a very high order of talent and of approved fidelity. Woodbury, Wm. T. Buchanan and Benton, are all stars of the first magnitude, nor to be dimmed by the splendor of any firmament. From the reply of Mr. Van Buren to a proposal to bring his name into the contest it may be inferred that he does not wish it. He observes very justly that he has enjoyed the highest honors of the Republic, and refers to the many other distinguished Republicans whose services seem to claim such a reward, but who has not yet enjoyed it. We do not question his sincerity. In fact we do conscientiously believe that he is as disinterested as he is a great man. He has identified his name in history with the progress of free principles, with Political Truth itself, and feels no doubt that he has already secured himself with that posterity which enjoying the fruits of his talents and services, and sincerely, will not fail to concur with this generation in doing justice to his name. That is the reward to which, with a self-denying magnanimity he looks and may look securely. That he has determined to forego the contests of party for that repose which philosophy teaches, and becomes age, his present visit to Mr. Clay at Ashland is public proof.

Since the foregoing remarks were written, we have the satisfaction to discern from the letter of Judge Saunders to the Salisbury Convention, that he is out for Calhoun. If we had felt any distrust of the propriety of agitating the question, the concurrence of a Republican so eminent as Judge Saunders, able from his position to take so just a view of the whole ground, and so firmly planted in the confidence and affections of the Republicans of North Carolina would remove those doubts.

OF WHAT DID THE WHIGS COMPLAIN?
Of mismanagement and corruption on the part of the Democratic party in power, of increased public expenditure, the issue of treasury notes, the creation of a National Debt, the unnecessary prologues of the Florida War, proscriptions for opinion's sake, the rewarding of partisan editors, the derangement of the currency, the prostration of trade, the low price of labor and of the products of the country, indeed of any thing and of every thing, that nothing was right, that all was wrong!

WHAT DID THE WHIGS PROMISE?
Economy in the General Government, retrenchment of expenses, a reduction of the public debt, appointment to office upon merit only, without regard to political opinions, a speedy termination of the Florida War, a sound currency, the revival of business, a high price for labor and for all the productions of the country, the means and facilities of paying off debts, the improvement of morals, both private and public, general prosperity and happiness, every thing which cupidity could covet, honor demand, hope wish and virtue desire. The golden age was to return, the reign of peace and plenty to commence!

WHAT HAVE THE WHIGS DONE?
Increased the public debt, raised more Treasury notes, made loans, given away the proceeds of the public lands to the States, borrowed money to carry on the Government, paid off private debts by the Bankrupt Act, continued the Florida War, turned the best men of the country out of office for opinion's sake, rewarded partisan editors, quarrelled among themselves, secured the most prominent and talented members of their party at Washington City and elsewhere of the most advanced profligacy or least and heart, falsified every promise made in a candid and deluded people, leaving the country with a worse currency, a lower standard of morals, its labor and productions reduced in value, with every thing at home and abroad in uncertainty, fear and confusion!—Hurray for the reign of the Whigs! Hurray for the big claims and hard cider!—Miss Grant.

Will those nullifiers at the South who in their opposition to Van Buren, were so off to join in the hard cider campaign, in favor of Harrison, now host the flag of Henry Clay and a protective tariff? Will they forget that ten years ago, they were almost in arms against this system, and now advocated by this same champion? From some signs in Georgia, we think it not improbable, that Mr. Clay will be nominated for the Presidency by the Whig Convention which is to assemble at Milledgeville on Monday next. There will certainly be an effort made by a portion of the party to effect his nomination; but there are some doubts

whether it will not be postponed, at least for the present.

We speak for ourselves only, when we say, that we would prefer to see Mr. Clay in the field as the Whig candidate, to any other man. His political tenets are too well known to admit of any attempt at concealment. He cannot be represented in one section as a bank, and in another as anti-bank—as tariff, or anti tariff, according to the demands of the occasion. His friends had him as the father of the "American system," (as they call it) the able advocate of high duties, and the foe to free trade. As such, he must be taken, if he is taken at all. We hope to see the next presidential contest, when it comes, conducted on a principle, so that let it result as it may, the policy of the Government may become settled, for some years at least.—Pencil (S. C.) Messenger.

MINIMUM, AND SPECIFIC DUTIES EX- PLAINED.

The all important subject of the Tariff being at length before Congress, it is the object of the writer to make appear, in terms to be understood, what the real per centage duty would be under the specific rates proposed by the bill now under consideration in the House from the Committee of Ways and Means upon a few of the more prominent articles of import, say those manufactured from cotton and wool. A casual observer on taking up this bill, and looking under the cotton section, might rest satisfied with reading as follows:—"On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum;" the minimum provisions afterwards introduced, if read by any but a merchant, would probably be passed over, without being thoroughly understood, and therefore taken for granted as levying a duty something near 30 per cent; but let us look at the practical operation of this matter; let us unmask this most specious mode of framing a tariff to suit particular interests, and then it will be more apparent what duties are levied for protection, and what for revenue.

Width.	Cost per sq. yd.	Duty.
White cloth, 36 in. wide, w'd pay 6 c 100 p c on c		
Do do 36	8	do 6 75 do
Do do 36	10	do 6 60 do
Do do 36	12	do 6 50 do
Do do 36	14	do 6 40 do
Do do 36	16	do 6 30 do
Do do 36	18	do 6 20 do
Do do 36	20	do 6 10 do
Do do 36	22	do 6 00 do
Do do 36	24	do 5 90 do
Do do 36	26	do 5 80 do
Do do 36	28	do 5 70 do
Do do 36	30	do 5 60 do

The first article enumerated above, although only costing 31. sterling or 6 cents, is, under this new bill, "taken and deemed to have cost 20 cts." and pays 30 per cent. duty on that assumed value; thus, before the per centage named in the bill (30 per cent.) is applied, there is a loss of 233 per cent. added on to the actual cost, to prepare it for the application of the moderate duty of 30 per cent, as named in the bill! This is the operation of specific or maximum duties, and while they act as a prohibition of all the lower qualities of the above articles, they appear to the world as merely a revenue duty under a moderate rate of something about 30 per cent. The above articles costing 10 1/4 sterling, or 21 cts. is taken and deemed to have cost 21 cts., and pays 30 per cent. on that assumed value, being 33 1/2 per cent. on its actual cost. On printed cottons the minimum value is 30 cents per square yard, and on prints (an article of more general consumption than any thing else) it is as follows:

Cost per sq. yard.	Duty.
A Print, 24 in. wide, l.c. w'd pay 9 c or 100 p c on c	
Do do 12	do 9 75 do
Do do 18	do 9 50 do
Do do 24	do 9 37 1/2 do

The average of prints now imported cost about 6 1/2 sterling, or 13 cents per square yard; duty as above 50 per cent; while under the present tariff of 34 1/2 per cent running yard, (or 25 per cent on cts.) they can seldom be sold at any profit, the lower qualities are almost entirely excluded under our present rate of duty; and it will be perceived that, to prepare the above articles costing 31. sterling, for the application of the 30 per cent. duty, it must be first raised to the 30 cent minimum, which is done by adding 233 per cent. on its actual cost, then 30 per cent. on that gives 100 per cent. duty! But this is not all; not satisfied with so enormous an arbitrary duty on cotton goods as is here stated, ranging from 30 to 100 per cent, a distinction and exception is for the first time attempted to be made between a coarse cotton goods, "manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing," (called muckins, cords, trunks, &c.) and finer colored cottons, the effect of whose duties will inevitably be to exclude those articles entirely; under the present duty, it is only the finer qualities that can be imported to any profit, although they are articles of very extensive consumption, and principally among the working classes, the minimum in the proposed bill is fixed at fifty cents the square yard, (in the tariff of 1832 it was 35 cents) and the real per centage duty is as follows:

Cost per sq. yard.	Duty.
10 1/2 in. wide, l.c. w'd pay 10 c or 100 p c on c	
Do do 12	do 15 04 do
Do do 24	do 15 62 1/2 do
Do do 36	do 15 51 do
Do do 36	do 15 33 1/2 do

Under the present tariff the importer can barely introduce an article as low cost as 9 1/2 sterling, although the present duty is only 51 cents per running yard, or 25 per cent. on cts; 11 1/2 sterling is about the average cost of what is now imported, and if the 44 and 61 articles are almost entirely excluded, any what would be the probable revenue derived from them with an additional duty of 94 and 102 per cent. to the present rate as provided for above! O. cures not our cost; therefore what a premium is here held out for smuggling!! Only look at the majority of this discrimination against the article of muckins, (and only yet we are manufacturing establishments to legal to be) in order to prepare this article, costing 4 1/2 sterling, for the application of the 30 per cent. duty of 30 per cent, an addition of 200 per cent. is first to be put on to the cost to raise it to the arbitrary, and if any well be sold, reduced to 5 1/2 cents per square yard!! Surely this is too absurd to press under the eyes of a reasonable man. Truly, if this be such, I should like to know what would amount to a protection! The above are all articles which consume largely of the great staple of our country, particularly those goods "manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing," and it ought to be borne in mind that the manufacturer has not only a large protection on a few goods in addition to the duty, viz. that which is levied by the foreign manufacturer in the shape of freight, insurance and commissions on the raw material, as well as duty on the same at the foreign port of entry; this, together with freight, shipping charges, and insurance on the manufactured article when shipped out here, makes of itself a very large per centage; and yet, in

addition to this, we are asked to levy a tax for the protection of the home manufacturer to the tune of 30 to 140 per cent. upon the cost!!! Truly the time has arrived when it is well worthy the consideration of those who are interested in the cultivation of the great staple of our country, how long would it probably be, under such a course of policy, before the cotton grower would be deprived of all foreign markets? and our shipping interest, what would then become of our carrying trade?

A word more, however, in regard to minimum and specific duties, and I have done. It has been often asserted in debate that there is a precedent in the tariff of 1832 for specific rates as high as now proposed, (excepting with muckins, &c.) and this seems to have gained general credence; but the all important fact is entirely overlooked, that while the specific duty now proposed is nominally not much beyond what it was ten years ago, yet in the meantime the value of goods has undergone a decline of more than one third, consequently the same specific duty per yard laid on now is a much heavier tax, or larger per centage, than it was ten years ago; as, for instance, an article of printed cottons then costing 9 1/2 sterling or 19 cents, and measuring 36 inches wide, was deemed to have cost 35 cents, and paid 25 per cent. on that, or 8 1/2 cents the yard, being 49 1/2 per cent. on the then cost; now the same article will cost say 6 1/2 sterling, or 12 cents, by the present bill it is deemed to cost 30 cents, and pay 30 per cent. on that, which amounts to 9 cents, or 75 per cent. on the present cost; thus, while the specific duty now proposed is nominally nearly as in 1832, the same article is really taxed 26 1/2 per cent. more than it was then!! The falling off in our imports of these all important articles, even under the tariff of 1830, ought to be a warning to gentlemen who are now advocating such an exclusive policy; the average of cotton goods imported in the years 1835, '6 and '7, being \$11,784,838 per annum; in 1838, '9 and '10, \$9,255,101 per annum, and in 1840 alone, only \$6,501,184!!

Again, on the following (a specific duty without a minimum) the duty proposed would be a prohibition of all low qualities, for instance:

Cost per sq. yard.	Duty.
A flannel, 27 in. 10 cts. w'd pay 14 c or 57 1/2 p c on c	
Do do 21	do 14 56 1/2 do
Do do 24	do 14 44 1/2 do
Do do 30	do 14 33 1/2 do
Do do 36	do 14 22 1/2 do
Do do 42	do 14 11 1/2 do
Do do 48	do 14 00 do
Do do 54	do 13 49 1/2 do
Do do 60	do 13 38 1/2 do
Do do 66	do 13 27 1/2 do
Do do 72	do 13 16 1/2 do
Do do 78	do 13 05 1/2 do
Do do 84	do 12 54 1/2 do
Do do 90	do 12 43 1/2 do
Do do 96	do 12 32 1/2 do
Do do 102	do 12 21 1/2 do
Do do 108	do 12 10 1/2 do
Do do 114	do 11 59 1/2 do
Do do 120	do 11 48 1/2 do

By the Secretary of the Treasury's bill, hemp carpeting (used extensively by the poorer classes) 36 inches wide, costing 6 1/2 sterling, or 12 cents, would pay 30 cents, or 250 per cent. on cost; now it pays 20 per cent; again, costing 8 1/2 sterling, or 16 cents, would pay 30 cents, or 188 per cent. on cost. Under the same bill goods made from spun silk (there being no provision to distinguish that from organized silk) which is an article of considerable import, and now pays 20 per cent, would then pay a specific duty of 82 1/2 per cent, which on a piece of handkerchief costing 5 1/2 sterling, and weighing 8 cts. would be taxed about 292 per cent. on the cost! Under Mr. Fillmore's bill, cotton bagging, the cost of which will average about 6 1/2 sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay 5 1/2 sterling, or 10 cents, 42 inches wide, or 15 per cent. on the cost. The honest importing merchant will never object to pay any percentage of duty which may be found requisite for the wants of a proper and economical administration of the Government, provided in attempting to reach the highest revenue point, legislation does not go beyond what it professes; and thus (as is to be seen with most specific duties) exclude what it is supposed to admit under a revenue duty, thereby bringing the importing merchant to a stand in his business and giving the manufacturer what ought to go into the Treasury. Pure and honest legislation ought to be couched in no ambiguous language, but in terms to be easily understood; therefore, if for example it be deemed advisable for the benefit of the manufacturer to tax the lower qualities of cotton goods (those worn by the poorer classes) with a higher rate of duty than the finer articles, let it be so declared in the bill in some such terms as the following: "all cottons costing 12 cents the square yard, or under, shall pay an ad valorem duty of 75 per cent. or 100, or whatever it may be," only let it be expressed as it really is, and not covered over with a veil so ingeniously wrought that few or none but those who are provided with mercantile glasses to see through, can detect the deception. As to the argument that specific duties are necessary in coarse goods to prevent undercharging the thing is ridiculous, for any man, even one unacquainted with merchandise, will know that the coarser the article the easier is any undercharge detected; no, it is in fine goods that some such check is required if at all, as there it is sometimes difficult to detect a small per centage in value.

The foregoing will be found a correct exposure of the general application of specific and minimum duties. Many other articles might be enumerated, but the above will suffice to convince the most casual observer that the system is a deceptive, arbitrary one in its operation; and also, that the bill now under consideration is purely a protective one, and consequently, with or without the proposed duty on tea and coffee, will never yield a revenue sufficient to meet the wants of the Treasury.

Washington, June 13th, 1842.

N. B. A duty of 25 per cent. on most descriptions of goods, would give ample protection to the manufacturer, more than he requires on cotton goods, and would raise more 50 per cent. more revenue than such a bill as now proposed. The manufacturer looks to his own interest, when he asks so much, for he has lost sight of the evil, the real evil, which he has to contend with under a tariff that may be passed; it is the fluctuation arising from the foreign competition through auction, and the competition of the regular importer; but when the manufacturer abroad gets into difficulty and sees he is on the rapid road to bankruptcy, he at once, in desperation, (to raise the wind) turns off his surplus stock upon our markets, and through the auction system so conducted in this country, when he is enabled to do so on better terms than the resident merchant, who, being subject to taxation, rent, clerk hire, insurance, &c., is placed to a great disadvantage in competition with the foreigner selling directly through this channel; and the result is, that in depressing times, when our manufacturers may require something to steady the market (for that is the great object even if prices are low) it is then they are most subject to this ruinous fluctuation, produced by this desperate gambling kind of competition under which an article may to day bring 10 cents and to morrow 25, the price not being regulated by the wants of the buyers but by the immediate and pressing distress of the sellers.

True enough.—Mr. Clay, in a late letter says, "I am happy to feel that my quitting the public councils of our country at this time is not disapproved."

We are pleased to see, that the great Whig orator understands so well the estimation in which he is held by the people of these United States. His retirement from public life, is no doubt warmly approved by a large majority of the voters of the country. Had he "quit" the Senate several years ago, but few would have "thought hard" of him.

HE HAS BROKE SILENCE AND MUST GO ON NOW.

Governor Morehead, we hear, proclaims in his address to the people that he saved 1,500 dollars out of the appropriation for repairs by the Assembly of 1840, by hiring other persons besides the Wake Mechanics. At last he has thrown off his "dignity" cap, and so far he condescends to answer. This is right, and it is all we desired. Let him "speak right out," and if the truth does not demand popular condemnation, we are perfectly satisfied to have it otherwise.

Now whether his Excellency deserves the praise he has appropriated to himself, about the 3,000 dollars, let a statement of the facts determine. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to say that there is not upon the pages of history a more discreditable "knaving" than this identical boasting about his saving 1,500 dollars to the State—always excepting his Ice, Trenches, Dish rags and Chicken Trench hangers of 1840; and we "leave it to any disinterested gentleman in North Carolina," as the Register says.

The Governor says the Wake Mechanics estimated the repairs, &c. to be worth Three Thousand Dollars, and that he thought it too high, and therefore wrote for his "pets," I come here, and both he and they agreed that 3,000 dollars was too high a price." So they did it for 1,500 dollars, and thus, he says, he saved 1,500 dollars! Either the Governor meant by this to say that he got the same repairs done for 1,500 dollars which were estimated by others at 3,000, or he did not. If he did, then we apprehend he has mistaken the facts. If he did not, he has deceived the people, and assumed credit for a saving he did not effect. The choice of alternative we leave to him and his own friends.

We believe a Committee of the Legislature of 1840, upon a view of the Governor's House and Lot, decided that it was necessary to take off the OLD ROOF OF THE PALACE, and to put on a NEW ONE. A Wake Mechanic was asked to assist them in making an estimate of the probable expense of this, with some other repairs of the House, out Houses and Lot. We understand that this estimate for the COMMITTEE IS THE ONLY ESTIMATE THAT WAS MADE BY WAKE MECHANICS. They made none for the Governor. They were never asked by him what they would do for, nor to value this work, LEAVING OFF THE ROOF FOR THE PALACE.—Yet the Governor says he saved 1,500 dollars! How? Why, by not hiring the repairs done! By not putting a NEW ROOF upon the Palace at all!!

The truth probably is, (and we are willing to abide results from the accuracy of our calculation) that so much of the appropriation made for the New Roof was expended for painting, paling, Ice House, and Hen Houses, &c. that the New Palace Roof could not be put on with the 1,500 dollars that were left, and the Governor was obliged to delay it till the elections are over, and more money can be voted by the Legislature of 1842!—In other words: "The repairs which were contemplated—those which were deemed indispensable to preserve the Palace from decay—those which alone the Wake Mechanics estimated were not made, up to this day. They are postponed, and not executed at cheap prices." Did Governor Morehead tell the people this or not? Did he not talk over the matter to them in such a way as to impress strangers with the belief that he had had all the repairs done, as they were contemplated and as they were estimated, but by his frugeness and his honesty the extravagant Wake Mechanics were prevented from obtaining the State? If Governor Morehead meant to say that, he is an exceedingly unjust man. If he did not, he owes it to candor and the correction of opinions injurious to other respectable men, opinions disseminated by his own remarks, to have some authorized statement made of what he did say, that we may see what he did mean—a statement that may go back to the Eastern Counties he boasted in, and remove the false impressions he gave birth to.

We shall wait a little to see what he does, and in the meanwhile, we beg our Correspondents, generally, to communicate to us what it was the Governor said, and what were the grounds of his boasting over the 1,500 dollars.—N. C. Star.

TEXAS ITEMS.

By the latest news from Texas we learn the brig Galveston was to sail in a few days for New York, and thence, it was rumored, on remote service, and to be private enterprise; under commission of that government. The brig of war Warrington, commander Latrop, was to have sailed soon for New Orleans.

All indications encouraged the belief that the crops will be uncommonly prolific this season. Planting, generally commenced nearly a month earlier than usual. The spots of the Pinks are a large Indian village about fifty miles above the Comanche Peak on the Brazos, and about two hundred miles from Austin.

M. de Salazar, the French Charge, was at Houston. So there is no doubt that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the war upon the pigs, has taken place—honorable to all parties, of course, but as the pigs are dead, they cannot receive justice in this world.

The Colorado Gazette of the 21st ult. brings important intelligence from the West. Letters from Colonel Kinney had been received up to the 11th ult.; Col. K. is now a prisoner in Comancheria, having been arrested by order of General Wall, who has superseded Arista, by command of Santa Anna. Colonel Kinney writes that there are 2,000 troops at Matamoros, 600 at Camargo, 600 at Mier, and 700 at Monterey, and that impressment is the order of the day on the frontier; all the rancheros, without distinction or favor, are being converted, whether they will or not, into troops for the invasion of Texas. This communication was brought by a servant of Col. Kinney, who had escaped by travelling in the night.

San Antonio Abandoned.—The Matamoros Gazette of the 21st ult., conveys information that the Americans have evacuated San Antonio, and that the place is now in possession of Agutero, with 400 Mexicans. This follow, it should be recollected, is a celebrated robber.

Prospects in Arkansas.—The prospects of the country, though seemingly gloomy, are, in truth, brightening. Many planters are going pretty largely into the cultivation of tobacco—more are improving their breeds of stock, horses, and hogs; while quite a number are expecting abundant crops of wheat. Few people attend the courts, except those having business. Those who do attend, remain

...sly, a short time, and then go home. All farmers are busily engaged.—N. O. Crescent City



WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, June 21, 1892.

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.

Are the People capable of Self-Government?

When after the great and glorious struggle for Independence our Republic was established under its present form, the Statesmen of Europe laughed at the idea that a Government of the people could last longer than a few years at farthest—they confidently predicted that it must soon fall into anarchy, and be changed to a monarchy. It was to them afterwards matter of no little astonishment to see our popular Government working prosperously and happily for more than half a century, and to see moreover that the people of this country generally acted like rational and intelligent beings. This began to stagger these advocates of Kings and Nobles, and our example was making a deep impression over all Europe up to the year 1848—but the scenes and exhibitions of that extraordinary time somewhat changed these opinions again. They now say that the people have clearly shown that they are, and the way to manage them is to address their passions, not their reason. We heard of an Englishman, not long ago, who said that if war did take place, the British fleet would be at the trouble and expense of sending over troops to conquer us, for there was a much surer, easier, and safer way of doing the business. Let them send money to buy up a few newspapers, to put in a stock of hard cider, and build log cabins;—let them hire a few fellows to go about, make long speeches and sing songs, and the whole country might soon be bamboozled into submission to the British monarchy. Now if this arrogant Englishman could see what is going on in the United States, he would probably change his opinion right readily. It is very true that thousands upon thousands of the honest people were deceived and misled into the support of Whiggery, but do we know see all coming right again? Do we not see the same thousands who were misled proving their honesty by denouncing the fraud and abandoning the deceiver?

At the fall of 1841, elections have taken place in three-fourths of the States or more, and of them, except about two, have gone against Whiggery by immense majorities. This time for Whiggery "is past by"; the honest people are aroused and awakened to the schemes of the party power. Every day is bringing hundreds back to the men of North Carolina, and can we believe that the men of North Carolina will alone adhere to Whiggery? No, surely as the 4th of July comes, they will follow the noble example of their brethren in other States.

Whiggery is not already dead in the "old State," it is dying as fast as it can.

The New "Bill of Abominations."

We are indebted to Mr. Rencher for a copy of a document on the opposite page headed "Miscellaneous Specific Duties Explained." It is an able exposition of what it intends to show,—the glaring wrongs and heavy burden of the Tariff tax. Mr. Rencher, we are pleased to see from his votes, opposed to this vile system for plundering the people. How any real friend of the people of North Carolina can be otherwise than opposed to such a measure, we cannot say, but we strongly support our honorable Deberry, Rayner, Stanley, and the rest of like stripe, will go it out even striving.

The last of the "Monster."—The splendid house of the defunct United States Biddle and Philadelphia, is to be sold by the Sheriff of Philadelphia. It is a magnificent structure of marble, built in a style of great architectural grandeur, and stands as a standing exemplification of the power of a printed sepulchre, fair withal, and with rich and not corruption within. If it were purchased by the State of Pennsylvania, and covered into a branch of the Penitentiary, it would be a fit and proper place, but to the end of time there never will be a better place than the one which now occupies it.

Bank Notes—Increase of Gold coinage.

The Whig effort in Congress to abolish the Bank of the Georgia Constitutionalist says:

We are pleased that the attempt made in Congress to abolish the Bank of the Georgia Constitutionalist has failed. The expenses of the Bank are already made, and now it requires but a small expenditure to keep them in operation. We were to be closed, the expenditure incurred in closing them up now is trifling in comparison with the people generally derive from their

The paper gives the following statement of the Bank of the Georgia Constitutionalist for the last two years:

Deposits from 1841 to June, amounted to \$14,000
Deposits from 1842 to same time, 80,000
Deposits from 1843 to June last, 40,000
Deposits from 1844 to same time, 75,000

There is an increase in coinage of very nearly double the amount in deposits.

The greatly increased quantity of gold found in the State of North Carolina within the last year, it is

highly probable that the operations of the branch mint at Charlotte have been in like manner enlarged, although a much more considerable amount of the precious metal is taken from this State to the North directly, than from Georgia.

New Hampshire.—The Legislature of this State met at Concord on the 1st instant. A large Democratic majority in both branches, of course the presiding officers elected are Democratic. The message of Governor Hubbard is an able statesmanlike document, thoroughly republican in its character. It exposes most clearly the unwarranted assumption of power by Congress in passing the Distribution Bill, for giving away the proceeds of the public lands; it truly says—"that the avails of the public lands are but portions of the public revenue, and can no more be applied for the use of the separate States, than that part of the revenue derived from imports."

In allusion to the reception of the "bride" by his State, Gov. Hubbard speaks in the bold spirit of a true patriot thus:

"I cannot in the performance of the high and responsible duty which devolves upon me, fail to recommending into our treasury the money assigned to distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States."

And further he continues:

"It would ill accord with that steadfast devotion to the principles of our Government—stand only spirit of independence for which the people of New Hampshire have been so long and deservedly commended—to receive this bounty at the hands of the General Government."

These high sentiments will no doubt meet a ready response from the patriotic people of New Hampshire. In reference to the taxation projects of Whiggery, the revenue, he thus clearly defines the limitation of Congressional power:

"A system of duties uniform throughout the United States, Congress has the power to impose. Such a system however can only be established for revenue—to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare. Beyond this Congress cannot constitutionally go either in imposing direct or indirect taxation. A tariff of duties which gives protection to one class of our citizens, may in its operation be oppressive to others, and it so, can have none of the qualities of a uniform system, which alone Congress has the power to establish."

Gov. Hubbard condemns, in a most unqualified manner, that odious repudiation act of the Whig Extra Session, the Bankrupt Law, as utterly at variance with the Constitution, and civil law, and as nothing less than a virtual abrogation of every obligation of contracts.

It is rumored that the pickpockets of New York and Philadelphia are actively engaged in organizing a "Home League," with the view of petitioning Congress for the protection of "home industry" in their profession, by the imposition of a tariff duty on all foreign rogues and rascals coming into the country.

The House of Representatives do not take in very good part the observations passed in the Senate, during the discussion of the Apportionment Bill, on their business habits and general character. Mr. Adams the other day, returned the complimentary notices of that body by Senators, and in the course of some severe remarks on the Senate's amendments, characterized that branch of the National Legislature as an aristocratic body—the representative of Corporations, &c.

Armed occupation of Florida.

A bill providing for the armed occupation of Florida is again before Congress. It grants to white settlers, either heads of families, single men or young men able to bear arms, who shall settle in the Territory south of a given line, within one year, and continue to reside there for five consecutive years, a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres of land in fee simple. Rations to be furnished all such settlers as may apply for the same, for one year, and arms to be also furnished to young men, under 21 years of age, who may not be able to purchase for themselves. The bill was engrossed on the 14th inst. in the Senate for a third reading.

In the Senate, June 12th, Mr. Buchanan presented memorial from a number of Philadelphia tailors, praying the imposition of a duty of fifty per cent on imported ready made clothing.

The Apportionment Bill was, at the last accounts, under consideration in the House of Representatives having gone back for the concurrence of that body in the amendments of the Senate.—The Senate, it will be recollected, changed the ratio of representation from 50,170 agreed on in the House, to 70,680. The House refused by a considerable majority to concur, so that some other number will have to be arranged. They may possibly, it is thought, "split the difference," and unite on something like 60,000 by compromise. Whatever else they may do, it is to be hoped the abominable electoral "districting" clause will be stricken from the bill before its final passage.

Hon. Leonard Wilcox has been elected by the Legislature of New Hampshire to fill out the unexpired term of the Hon. Franklin Pierce, resigned, in the United States Senate. Mr. Wilcox is a thorough Democrat.

We see from our Columbia papers that the railroad from Charleston up, has been at last completed to that place. There is to be a grand celebration in Columbia, in honor of the event on next Tuesday, the 28th instant.

It is stated that 146 persons have taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Law in North Carolina.

The Commissioners appointed by Maine and Massachusetts for the settlement of the New England Boundary question, are now in Washington. Lord Ashburton is said to be very favorably disposed in the matter, and the latest prospect appears to be fair for the adjustment of the difficulty.

Mr. Rencher.—We are glad to see from his votes, that our Representative Mr. Rencher is not going for the new Bill of "Abominations"—the Federal Tariff tax of the present Session. Mr. R. probably now discovers that Whiggery is not exactly what it was cracked up to be. In this respect he is not singular. Hundreds of his constituents are in the same way of thinking as the 4th day of next August will reveal. But we can tell Mr. Rencher that so sure as he goes in this way for the interest of the common people, by voting against Tariff, Bankrupt Law, United States Bank, plundering the Treasury &c.—he will have all the little Federal leaders in the District right down upon his back, for it is beyond dispute that nine tenths of them are as hot Tariff men as "old Saltonstall" himself.

The Crops.

The Wheat harvest is pretty generally over in this section, and although the rust has done a good deal of injury in some parts of the country, to late grain, upon the whole, we think the crop has turned out well. Oats has been rather unpromising until the last ten days, but the seasonable rains of that time have given it a fresh start, and good appearance—there is now every prospect of an abundant crop. Corn looks finely. Cotton backward as usual for some years past:—the season so far has been much too cold to favor its growth. One day we have the scorching sun, and oppressive temperature of mid-summer, when coats are voted a decided inconvenience, and ice is vainly longed after—the next a horribly dismal, chilly, drizzly relation of November, requiring warm clothing, fire, and strong nerves to resist its gloomy influence. We are however expecting summer in a month or so.

The Bankrupt Law.—The opinion is beginning to be generally entertained that the Supreme Court of the United States will soon declare the Bankrupt Law unconstitutional. If so then all the proceedings under it will of course be null and void, that is, so far as concerns the applicant himself, but it is rather more than probable that the Lawyers, Commissioners, Clerks &c. will be very apt to hold on to their fees. It is a glorious harvest for them.

The Federal papers are chuckling mightily at a very low and contemptible hoax lately palmed off on the Raleigh Standard by some of the "democracy" party of Buncombe, in an anonymous letter purporting to give account of certain political changes, as if such creditable exploits were anything new or strange for Whiggery. The letter turned out to be of a piece with other Whig statements—like the Whig promises in 1810 of "better times"—all humbug. There was one thing in it however that should properly be corrected in a public manner:—a "coal black negro" near Asheville is reported to have abandoned his old political associates, the Whigs;—the colored gentleman is highly displeased at this; he not only denies it, but swears most vehemently that he is yet what he always has been, and always means to be "a good and true Whig."

The House of Representatives has rejected all the amendments of the Senate to the Apportionment Bill. They seem determined to have the matter just their own way and no other.

Texas.—It seems from letters published in the New Orleans papers, one from President Houston and others of the same tenor, that Mexico is positively to be invaded at last, in a short time. Gov. Houston says in a letter to the Texan Agent, New Orleans:

"The arrival of emigrants, in the country and their anxiety for active employment and the want of provisions; but with the aid of our friends we cannot resist the temptation. There is a substantial cause of war, which appears to every man, and which is recognized by Mexico. There is a substantial cause of war, which appears to every man, and which is recognized by Mexico. There is a substantial cause of war, which appears to every man, and which is recognized by Mexico."

California Wheat.—We notice in several of the Georgia papers a letter giving some account of the wonderful production of this wheat, from which the following is an extract:

"The grains are very large, and of a beautiful yellow tint, rich and sweet, and no doubt will make the best flour. I have about seven square rods of ground, which will make between five and ten bushels, and which would be over one hundred bushels to the acre. And it is to be noticed, that while most of the common wheat, throughout this country, for the present season, has been greatly injured, and some of the crops have been entirely ruined by the rust and smut, this California wheat remained free from either."

The writer sowed the grain in the first and middle of October.

Col. Monroe Edwards.—The trial of this distinguished gentleman rogue and financier has been concluded, and the jury returned a verdict against him, so that he will probably spend the next five years in the Penitentiary. There are five other, equally strong indicts against him, giving the comfortable prospective of twenty-five years after the expiration of the first term. Judging from his successful operations in the financial branch of his profession, the Col. must have been brought up at the feet of Nicholas Biddle or some other great Whig financier.

It is stated that 146 persons have taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Law in North Carolina.

The Georgia Whig Convention.—The Georgia Constitutionalist of the 16th instant says:

"The Whig Convention met at Milledgeville on last Monday. Col. Dawson, of Greene, was chosen President, and Messrs. Brown and Wright, Secretaries. On motion of R. H. White, a Committee of 21 was appointed to consider and report on the subject of the next Presidential election. At 3 o'clock on the same day, the Convention adjourned. The Convention reported a preamble and resolutions nominating Henry Clay for President, and James Buchanan for Vice President. The Convention also reported a resolution, to the effect that the people of Georgia, in the first day's proceedings, in attendance to be 100."

The above we gather from the Milledgeville papers. The Delegates from this county returned yesterday morning, and we learn that the report of the Convention, nominating Mr. Clay, had been accepted by the Convention, and that the following gentlemen had been nominated for Congress, namely, Messrs. Wright, Chappell, and A. H. Kenne.

From the North Carolina of June 16.

The great meeting, (to which all eyes have been turned within the last few weeks) between the two candidates for Governor, Louis D. Henry, the Democratic, and John M. Morehead, present Whig Governor, last, at the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock, Monday morning, commenced at 11 o'clock, and closed at half past nine o'clock. Mr. Henry speaking 5 and 21 minutes. Never before did we see a political meeting so crowded, to our ears, never did we see a more respectful and respectable audience. It is not one man would have left his place. The whole space around, as far as the voice of the speaker could be distinctly heard, was covered with people. People not only from the town, but from all the adjoining counties as well.

That Mr. Morehead is an able man we do not deny. We do not deny; but as a champion and vivid speaker, we do deny that he is equal to Mr. Henry; that he is superior to him as an able and acute debater, we deny; we deny those who heard the discussion remember that Mr. Henry was laboring under disadvantages; names can be given if necessary, that Gov. Morehead said in their hearing that if that was Mr. Henry when he was in the State, we consider this proof from the highest source of Mr. Morehead's conscious inferiority.

We shall not tax our space, nor the patience of our readers, by giving a notice of the argument of the candidates, because a friend has done that for us in a notice of some of the gross perversion of the Observer's fairness, that such should not be due to truth and to uncorrected—misrepresented—untrue.

Mr. Henry received quite as much, if not more applause from the "auditory" than Mr. Morehead. Notwithstanding Mr. Henry was in no plight to be heard, he never made a speech but abundance in humor that made the sides of his audience tingle; all know, who have heard him, that he has the perfect command of his audience; he can chain them in a breathless silence, or he can split their sides with laughter; yet one to read the Observer would think that Mr. Henry was listened to with cold indifference, and that Mr. Morehead gained a splendid victory over him; that like a gamecock he ground him and stood crowing upon his breast. We pity the man that could let his personal feelings towards Mr. Henry thus lead him from the truth.

The Observer pretends to give the outlines of the debate, but all he gives is what Mr. Morehead said to the people of Georgia. He has made, without giving one word, correct of what Mr. Henry did say or say they are alluded to in his statements. Mr. Henry charged Mr. Morehead and he did not prescribe the Democratic, he appointed a Whig; well that is exactly what is charged: that none but money under the control of the Whig party have the control of Whigs ex-objectionable character, Whig orators, and Whig Editors did not deny it.

Mr. Henry, too might have asked Mr. Morehead how he could feel safe in sitting under the roof of that house, after repeating, in the self-same spot in 1840, "Ogle's omnibus of fraud," to the people of North Carolina; after telling them in 1840 of the "royal magnificence" of the President's house, and the next spring the same house: Mr. Henry might have asked him if he was not afraid the very walls would fall and crush him, and thus punish him as some others have been punished by Providence (according to the Whig Mr. Henry spared him, men to his disappointment). He has since said that he was in such pain nearly all the time, except when highly excited, that he could not collect his thoughts.

On the subject of Internal Improvements, too, the Observer has given what Mr. Morehead said, but none of Mr. Henry's explanations, or what he said, correctly. The Observer says "the Governor extended from United States Bank, up to the veto message in July 1842." This we pronounce false, utterly false. Mr. Henry said in his first reply, that up to 1832 he was for the Bank, and never after; so that no admission was made. What Mr. Henry did say, and he said it willingly and cheerfully, was, that he did not oppose the Bank of the State until the year 1832, when the veto message of Gov. Jackson and other documents satisfied him of the unconstitutionality of the Bank and its corruption (whatever he may be as a man) is a reckless of truth—and will stoop to a dirty act for a party end, but if politicians will be in this way, he feels that it is due to his party and to his constituents that such statements should not go to the world without meeting the same paragraph, in answer to Mr. Morehead's question, whether he did not know that the United States Bank, was breaking down the N. C. Bank, in 1827, &c., said thing. What Mr. Henry did reply was, that such was not even in that way to the extent which future developments showed.

It would take more time and space than can be taken to go at length into the matter, so here we stop, telling the Editor of the Observer, that as a man we have no words still the just indignation of the Democratic party, so shall be exposed.

The Vincennes—Discharge of her Crew, &c.

A number of persons visited this ship on Saturday from curiosity, and to welcome friends on board. Nearly the whole of her crew have been already discharged, their time having long since run out, and all impatient of course, to get on shore. It was an amusing scene for a landman, to see all hands getting out their bags and baggage, and scampering off as fast as boats could take them. The great Chief, Vendovi, who died on Saturday morning, was taken over to the hospital previous to his death, for medical attendance. On approaching the hospital he expressed the wonderment at the great size of the building, and imagined it the house of the Great Spirit, who was waiting for him.

Captain Wilkes left on Saturday for Washington. We understand that there is to be a nice mes-

shed up in a short time in the shape of contrabands, courts of inquiry, arranging of specimens, &c., &c., in the eating of which nearly all of the officers of the Exploring Expedition are to partake with finger glasses and napkins. It is said that there are at least a hundred and a half of charges already preferred against Lieut. Wilkes, the commander in chief, and that several officers of the squadron have come home under arrest. It took four or five years to start this expedition, four years for it to catch Vendovi, knock down a mud village, discover Symmes' Hole, and survey the Sandwich Islands, and five years are yet to elapse, before all is satisfactorily settled with the officers, who had command of the fleet. Verily it is a pity that poor Vendovi is dead.—New York Herald.

Death of Gov. Benson.—We learn from the Raleigh papers, that Gov. James Benson died on the 18th inst., at his residence in Orange, aged 67 years. He was Governor of Virginia during the last war with Great Britain and subsequently filled several high offices. He was the American Minister at the court of St. James, during a part of John Quincy Adams' administration.—Lynchburg Republican.

We are informed that a rich mine has been discovered on the "Old Obor Mine," which had been worked and deserted. It is the property of Mr. John C. Calhoun, who, when he was written to, and urged to repair to the spot and attend to his property, replied that he would not, and could not leave the affairs of the country, which were of more importance to him than gold. Mr. Smith, has been working the mine with 15 to 19 hands; and in eighteen days up to the 15th May, the mine has produced 325 ounces of gold. On Monday following 630 dwts. were gathered; on Thursday 590; on Wednesday 1,115; on Thursday 1,593; and on Friday, only 1,000 were gathered, as some of the hands were occupied in repairing the tunnel, &c. The mine is represented as very rich; and it is believed that the richest part of the mine has not as yet been discovered.—Georgia Constitutionalist.

DIED.

In the neighborhood of Salem, on Saturday, the 14th instant, Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Rights, consort of Mr. Joshua Rights, in the 47th year of her age.

To the Churches within the bounds

OF THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD.

The last stated meeting of the Presbytery of Concord, held at Steel Creek Church, it was Resolved, That the second Saturday of July next, be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in view of the low state of religion in all our Churches.

STEPHEN FRONTIS, Stated Clerk.

INVITATION.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF Lexington most cordially invite the Temperance Societies of Davidson and the neighboring Counties to unite with them in celebrating the 14th of July next, at Lexington, on total abstinence principles.—They wish all true Washingtonians to regard this as a special invitation, and the public at large are also requested to attend.

They hope all the Societies within convenient distance will be present either in mass, or by delegation, bringing with them their badges and banners. By order of the Society.

J. L. CLEMONS, President.

H. ROUSSEAU, Recording Secretary.

Lexington, N. C., June 21, 1892.

Notice.

All those indebted to the Estate of Sam'l Miller, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay; and those having claims against the Estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

JAS. C. McCONAUGHEY, Adm'r.

Rowan Co., June 17, 1892.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSIDIARY fine new carriage and light services.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 22, 1892.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Daniel Delap, vs.

Thomas Stuart, William Stuart, Sarah Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levisa Stuart.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian or said Defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 14th Monday in September next, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. Womack, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 14th Monday in March, 1892.

May 27, 1892.—G. W. Womack, C. M. E.

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing

Cotton Yarn, Sheet, Shirting

and Osnaburg, of a superior quality,

which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine quality, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1892.

Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. Long is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

HEZEKIAH TENNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are requested to announce Mr. R. B. Roan as a Candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County at the next election.

Blanks For Sale Here.

LATH, Grand-Sired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, The Champion of America, Winner of the great match race, The North against the South, \$20,000 Aside.

THE thoroughbred horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his fourth and last season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cambridge County, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson County, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—\$12 the season, to be discharged by ton if paid before the season expires, and \$15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pombert, by Sir Arley, his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Arley, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Belton out of the imported mare Anvilina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse, his dam Sybil, by Hopsition out of Lottery, by imported Belton, &c. Hopsition was out of the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Arley.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Sir Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spauld's Colt, Convent, in nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kate, and distorting Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Ciss-supper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much embarrassed by a windmill after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of being when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

W. HAMPTON.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Rose, and Kitty Black, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. The color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, LATH unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform.

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use his influence otherwise, to promote its interests. The subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be useful in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groggeries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Be liever there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was filed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a Sunday sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be forwarded at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where no names are taken, the payment must be made immediately upon the receipt of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

Blanks for Sale Here.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted.—A number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 11, 1842.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

Also—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of saw-d Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar, of a regular size, and require no painting, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mill.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841.

HORSE-BILLS

NEATLY PRINTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be more in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best talent of our country in the world. The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fire-side. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. S. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and items of which are immediately transferred to the columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Land, and our correspondents will hereafter, under our Prices Current of business interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. S. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

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